

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1898.

NUMBER 44

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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Having large work-shops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs in all descriptions of ships and machinery.

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Successors to H. K. CUSSELS & CO

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Registering Clocks for watches.
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Clocks for travellers.
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Clocks for towers and public edifices.
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English, French and German spoken.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, *Mallet Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.*

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and over 60,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

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NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1879.

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Exporters of Port & Cognac Wines.

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Dealers in

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Rua da Alameda, 84

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—9 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telephone Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways, water and gas works, bridges and all other works. Sells and imports on time and interest for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise in all and every description—constructs ships, launches, engines, machinery, etc.; exports and imports domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to ships, launches, machinery, lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of

March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Canina—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,150.00 (£3,600,863), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 £35,730

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital.....£1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund....£ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Canina—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital.....£2,000,000

Accumulated Funds....£8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed).....£2,147,500

Reserve fund.....£76,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital.....£1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund....£1,328,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896...£12,984,512

Authorized Capital.....£ 5,000,000

Subscribed Capital.....£ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

607, Rua da Quitanda.

QUAKER OATS

FOR BREAKFAST PORRIDGE.

The pure Quaker rolled white oats are recommended to all who desire a

HEALTHFUL AND ECONOMICAL DIET

unequalled by any cereal food offered to the public. Sold in Two pound packages.

VICTORIA STORE

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 a 48

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 8 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. (domestic); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (domestic). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cochabamba and Lambary.

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Connects with all lines along the main line (Luzerna, Rio Cruzeiro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Juiz de Fora.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p.m. and 11.30 a.m., the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 7 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7.20 a.m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also, on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 7.20 a.m. and 5 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 60 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 7.55 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. daily. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis).

From Petropolis at 7.20 a.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 5 p.m. for Mauá pier and thence for Prainha. An additional-barca train leaves Petropolis at 9 a.m. on Saturdays only. Delays, excepted.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça dos Mariquias at 5.30 a.m. daily and at 2.30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Mauá. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 5.30 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Mauá on Saturdays at 1.15 p.m. (fare 100 reis) and returns leaving Friburgo at 9 a.m. daily.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rua Cosmopolita, Lapa, at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.20 and 4.30 a.m. and 1.40 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a.m.; 12.30, 3.30, 5.45 and 8 p.m.; descending 5.45, 7.05, 11.35 a.m., 12.35, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcement has been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION—Petropolis, Charles Page, Minster.

BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis.

J. H. M. D. C. P. PHILIP, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 93, Rua 1º de Março, EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. VAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The service will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda, 100, on Sundays. Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Aren, S. Domingos.

65 Rua da Aguadene.

JERREJA VAQUINHA FLUMINENSE—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 12.—During the month of November on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Workshop at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 p.m. after noon. Gospel preaching at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Catete. English service at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese service at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays, 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E.A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a.m. at Taboão Carreira, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WILHELM, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 23.

BAPTIST CHURCH—No. 28, Rua de São Antonio, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. D. BARRY, D. D., Pastor.

CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO—No. 24, Rua d'Anna Nery, Edifício do Riachuelo, Services, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN D. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Fredelek Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 7, Rua General Canina, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris, Specialized in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 10 to 11 p.m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20, Rua d'Anna Nery, 10, G. FICKLER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

REV. SAMUEL'S MISSION.—402 and Reading Room to, Rua Camerino (formerly Ipiratunga), 134 floor: W. J. LEMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of all other contributions, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p.m. Nicolson A. Rodriguez, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to these given below, which fully substantiate the extraordinary efficacy of the Padua remedy Neotoma Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and digestive organs during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ailments connected with this kind of travel, that its use and its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 6th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Neotoma for sea sickness, informs me that his partner has written to him from London saying that she was cured of the results she obtained from it on our ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernesto Bosch wrote us as follows: "The applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Olinda*, 22/23 of sea sickness treated with the Neotoma of Neotoma Amara, 26. In 2 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Case of *cardio-vascular pathology* treated with the same remedy. S. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the *Pedro de Santa Anna*, attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of St. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Paris, suffering intolerable agony from stomach pains, from which he had been seized for a month before embarking, and the case of St. P. B. also a first class passenger from Paris to Mauá, who was suffering from severe colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

Attested by excellent results, the foregoing is true of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Neotoma Amara can be easily employed with safe effect.

On the 11th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mauer, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ship of war I have had occasion to use the Neotoma of Neotoma Amara of Antonio Larois against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true of the faith of my rank."

Capital Federal, Oct 6th 1898.—Dr. Henrique Mauer.

On the 11th October, 1898, Sr. Leopoldo made us follow:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898, Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you today the enclosed letter from Mr. Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Neotoma Amara against sea sickness, as she wished to be recommended on the recommendation of well known persons without any hope of obtaining good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against her malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—R. Henrique Mauer.

Mrs. Richardson's letter runs:

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Neotoma Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. R. Richardson."

On the 11th October, 1898, Dr. Pires Leme wrote us as follows:

"R. 15th October, 1898.—My good friend, Miranda.—Many years I have used your preparations of Neotoma Amara on the members of my family and with the greatest advantage. I have used it on the members of my family, who do not get seasickness, and the Neotoma for the nausea arising from the browsing and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried your sea-sickness remedy travelling from Serraria station to Mauá, and later on, travelling to Bahia da Campa, and receiving others, I have seen some effects on some friends of mine. The Neotoma Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility in facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many travellers.—Pedro G. Pires Leme."

N.B.—The proprietors of the Padua remedy, NEOTOMA AMARA, issue a prospectus in three languages: Portuguese, English and Spanish, to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by druggists and chemists, and at the Deposito in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 71, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean journal *Ferre Caral* is advocating disarmament.

—The Chilean Times of Sept. 28 says that the harvest and fruit prospects throughout Chili are very promising.

—A project for a reform of the state railways of Chili is under consideration by the present cabinet.

—The Chili budget for 1899 shows the effective strength of the army at 9,000 men and of the navy at 5,000 men.

—The remains of Gen. Las Heras, who died in battle in Chili, have been delivered to Argentine representatives for transportation to Buenos Aires.

—A Santiago telegram of the 28th says that the upper house has approved the Argentine indication that five commissioners be appointed by each side to settle the Atacama question.

—The severe depression under which the Republic is labouring has been everywhere apparent in the spiritless celebration of the national festivities on the 18th inst., as compared with former years, even in the latest of times.—Chilian Times.

—A young American named Frederick H. H. committed suicide at Sanit go under very mysterious circumstances. He was arranging to establish a print and varnish manufactory in Chili, and received valuable encouragement from the government. In the matter, and was he left to explanation of his death, but it is supposed that he had been swindled by a fellow-countryman named Norton who had fled from the country.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Paraguay has resolved to be represented at the Paris exposition.

—The September demographic returns for Montevideo show that there were 615 births (89 illegitimate), 97 marriages and 557 deaths.

—Nothing seems to be too small for the professional forger. In Montevideo forged two-cent 100c stamps have recently been discovered.

—The Argentine executive has appointed Ernesto Bosch as minister to Chili. Vice Pino resigned. The latter was offered because the Atacama negotiations were taken out of his hands.

—Thirty-two autograph letters have been sent by General Roa to different governments. Japan receives one for the first time, and China and Turkey are the only two nations which will not receive official information.

—A visitor to Major James's creamery at Caracará is said to have found that plandering lameness, working off 8,000 litres of milk a day, giving out half a ton of cheese. In the summer this output is doubled. There are, we are informed, 600 cows in this creamery, all pure local.

—The Uruguayan government has prohibited Messrs. Heclean from using steam trawls pending an inquiry into the subject. The fishermen complained that the use of these trawls destroyed the spawn and drove the fish away from their customary haunts. In such case, the prohibition is perfectly right and necessary.

—An ingenious case of smuggling was recently detected at the Boca in Buenos Aires. A custom-house officer noticed a bunch on the deck of a steamer. The captain declared it was his. But it was noticed that the captain made frequent trips into town, going on a bicycle every time, and was asking a clerk. On searching the vessel a grand many more of these articles were found.

—During the last few administrative years the Uruguayan public debt has been raised from \$55,700,000 to \$120,700,000, an increase of \$65,000,000. And this is almost wholly the result of corruption and misgovernment. And a curious feature of the situation, says the *Uruguayan Times*, is the circumstance that the debt could now be brought in at 15% of its face value or about \$54,000,000.

—River Plate butter is more sought after in Rio than any other butter, but the supply is so short that frequently intending purchasers have to go disappointed away. There is a good market here for River Plate butter that is not yet undeveloped. We would like to see such *empresses* as La Martina, S. L. Grampa, and others exploit Brazil. We would also like to see our old friend, Major James, sending his famous *Greenwich* butter to Rio. Any information that we can give is heartily at the disposition of our River Plate subscribers.

—In another paragraph, we called attention to the demand for prime qualities of Argentine butter that exists in the Rio market. There is still another opening for Argentine produce in table wines. There is little or no wine made in the country, and these prime qualities consumed are French, Portuguese and Italian wines. The vineyards of Mendoza and San Juan are in a position to compete with those for table use, and we should like to see those healthy wines (Rio de Janeiro) successfully competing with other imported wines throughout Brazil.

—On the 20th October, as Mr. A. Balthazard, over office in Buenos Aires as Lord Mayor of that city. He is one of the best known thinkers in the Argentine republic and his name is synonymous with probity to all who know him. It is bad to prophesy unless you know, but from what we know of Don Adolpho, Buenos Aires has now a Lord Mayor as the English papers there call the intruder, a man who will govern the city, without fear or favour, wisely and well. He has seen up to the hilt of the work to do, but he is the man to do it, and will not waver one inch from the straight path to right or left, if his past record can be taken as a standard of his future conduct.

—The principal exports of the Argentine republic to Brazil during the first nine months of this year are given by our esteemed contemporary, *The Review of the River Plate*, as follows: 120,105 bags of hair; 2,141 pipes, 4,245 casks, and 17,521 hogheads of tallow; one bale of wool; 51,788 tons of wheat; 29,043 tons of Indian corn; 10 tons of linseed; 48,141 tons of flour; 1,231 tons of bean; 1,705 bags of linseed (tallow); 17,521 bales of hay, and 711 cases of butter. For the information of our readers, we give the following average weights, a bale of wool weighs 120 kilos, a bale of hair 450 kilos, a bale of hay 35 kilos, a pipe of tallow 400 kilos, a cask of tallow 150 kilos, a hoghead of tallow 200 kilos, and a case of butter 25 kilos.

—The province of Buenos Aires says it has found out a new source of revenue in the dispute with the national government in connection with the jurisdiction over the railways. One day the Great Southern is fined \$500, then the Western, Central Argentine and Rosario all come in for \$300 fines, and the liability of the railway companies to the provincial government is assuming alarming proportions. We presume when the railway companies refuse to pay, their rolling stock, stations, lands, etc., will be seized and put up to public sale, and if the firing process only goes on long enough the province may find itself owner of all the railways in its territory without having expended a single cent. Truly a splendid idea for the province, but a bad one for the shareholders.—Review, Buenos Aires.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital paid up £ 1,500,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following branches and Agencies.

LISBON. OPORTO. PARA.
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FI, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Peres & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf. PARIS.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., HAMBURG.
GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Circular 1898)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Circular 1898)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Kottschmidt, Soline, Frankfurt a. M.
England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
H. N. C. Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Neufville & Co., Paris.

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and any other countries

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchase and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transmits every description of bank-
ing business.

Petersen & Theil,
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 27, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 551 of 12th October, 1898

Subscribed capital. . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Para, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS
Banco de Portugal and agencies—LISBON
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
LONDON E. C.

Capital . . . £ 1,000,000
Ident paid up . . . 500,000
Reserve fund . . . 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1ª do Marçó

Branches at

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
DE ENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Ruedt & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transmits every description of banking business.

BANK FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FR. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

P. O. B. 58,

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
Paris, and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agents.

H. N. C. Co., Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

P. O. B. 58, Paris.

LONDON

Union Bank of London, Limited

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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.

Disconto Bank, Dresden, and branches.

Schneider & Co., Hamburg

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Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg

L. Behrens & Solme, Hamburg

(Correspondents in all chief cities.)

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.

Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon

ITALY

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova

Milano, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for

purchase and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transmits every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and

beneficial in all affections of the stomach

and intestines, are obtainable in all places

where a post-office exists; the manufac-
turer will forward by registered mail and

to any given address, if accompanied by

money: 1 box for £2.500, 4 dozen boxes for
£25.000 and one dozen boxes for £50.000.Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense. Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, São Paulo, Deser-
to, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Maring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchase and sales of

stocks, shares etc., and transmits every

description of banking business.

Under the financial name of

BRAZILIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH BONDS ISSUED BY A

BRAZILIAN UNDERPARTING.

A good example of the treatment which

holders of first mortgage debentures—generally

considered a good security—may expect

from the Brazilian Director of public works.

The director is offered by a correspondent

who details his experience with the Sorocaba-
Bahia Railway Company, located in the

rich province of São Paulo.

The Sorocaba Railway Company, he

says, has a large surplus revenue, which,

so far as can be gathered, is being spent on the

construction of new branches and extensions.

The directors and their friends. The

shareholders in general, of course, get no

dividends, and whilst the service of the local

mortgage, is regularly met, the interest and

sinking fund of the gold first mortgage

debentures, which are held mostly by foreign-
ers, are left out in the cold. The Braziliancourts apparently will not enforce this pay-
ment, as a lawsuit has been carried on by thesedebenture-holders for the last eighteen months,
without effect.

I notice that the Bank of the Republic

of Brazil—the old bank of the Brazilian

government—is a holder of one-half of the

mortgage debentures and one-fifth of the total

share capital of the company. From this fact

one would naturally conclude that the bank,

which is entirely under the control of the

Brazilian government, would be represented

on the board of directors. But it is, does not

the bank lend its money to a very questionable

piece of work by not seeing that the company

over which it would have some measure of

control, fulfils its obligations—particularly as it

is not a question of ways and means, but

simply a matter of good faith!

Our correspondent puts his moral in this

way:—If the directors of the Sorocaba

company, in which it must be remembered

the state bank of Brazil holds an unusually

large controlling interest, can simply ignore

the existence of the foreign debenture-holders,

and decline to pay the interest and meet the

sinking fund, what guarantee is there that like

treatment will not be awarded, whenever

convenient to foreign debenture-holders in

other Brazilian railways?—say the Mogiana

company or the Paulista company, and through

this latter, the Rio Claro railway, which is

entirely dependent for its revenue on the

goodwill, with a first mortgage thrown in, of

course, of the directors of the Paulista com-
pany. The Mogiana company has already

tried to raise money to make an extension to

Santos, in opposition to the São Paulo (Brazil)

Railway Company, and on first mortgage

debentures, doubtless, on this particular sec-
tion; but the opening of such a line will

mean a warfare of rates with the São Paulo

company, and as the result will be that this

Mogiana extension cannot pay expenses,
what guarantee will there be for the debenture
holders? I have all confidence in enterprises
in Brazil, when managed by known country-
men; but the action of the Sorocaba
company must be a standing warning to invest-
ors in any undertaking controlled by Brazilians.The Itana railway six per cent debentures
were issued in August, 1888, by the then firm
of C. de Murrieta and Co. The company
began to lag behind in its payments about the
year 1894. Coupons due January, 1894, were
paid in January, 1895, those due July, 1894,
in March, 1895, those due January, 1895, in
September, 1895, those due July, 1895, in
October, 1895, those due January, 1896, in
May, 1896, and those due July, 1896, are still
in arrears, the quotation in the Official List

having prefixed to it the ominous legend "13
May, '96," the date of the last payment. If
Dr. Campos Salles, instead of indulging in
inflated bombast about the march of Brazil
towards financial prosperity, and the honour
of a country which has just forced a default
upon its creditors without even asking their
opinion, would devote a little of his time
to matters like this grievance of the Itana
debenture-holders, much of the irritation which
is now felt among holders of Brazilian securities
would be allayed.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

The Santos Athletic Club finished its cricket
season this year on Sunday last, so far as
Santos is concerned, and the club end shows
but one more fixture to be played in São
Paulo on 1st and 2nd of November.

The game on Sunday was Bank's first and
presented a very odd world. It was arranged by
the captains that as many men as could be got
to play were to bat, but only 12 men met field.
As will be seen from the score, the Banks bat-
ted 19 men and the World 15.

This game created a great deal of interest,
and it may not be out of place to mention that
it will in all probability be the last in which
the club will play on the home.

There was a large attendance of members,
and amongst the numerous ladies present we
noticed Mrs. B. O. Broad, Mrs. H. Broad,
Mrs. J. A. Cross, Miss Ellis, Miss Robins in
(Rio), Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Keal-
man, Mrs. Stenhouse, Mrs. and Miss Muley,
Mrs. Finney, Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Wright,
Miss Fitzhugh and Miss Dodge.

Mrs. E. O. Broad with her usual forethought
on occasions of this kind had arranged to have
tea, and was very pleasantly occupied during
the afternoon dispensing this refreshing be-
verage.

The game commenced at 11.30 a.m., the
Banks hitting. By 1.30 p.m. the whole of
the 19 wickets were down and the telegraph
showed in this—not a very large score for
so many wickets. Richards, Tross and Broad
batted well. We were very pleased indeed to
see Broad again wielding the willow and his
neat and careful style called forth frequent
applause. For the World Buros must be
complimented on his bowling as he took 11
wickets for 14 runs and performed the "hat
trick." Vieira also showed improved form
behind the wickets.

On the completion of the innings, Mr. E.
O. Broad notified the two teams to lunch at
the Hotel Boqueirão when 40 men sat down
and did ample justice to the splendid repast
that had been provided. During the lunch
Mr. P. J. Colbourne, one of the founders of
the club, in a neat speech said he had great
pleasure in proposing the health of the host,
Mr. Broad, who had done so much to make
the S. A. C. what it was today and who had
always really given it his time and money for
the advancement of club. Mr. Colbourne
mentioned that the club was now in its tenth
year and still going strong thanks to Mr.
Broad and a few others, and he hoped that
when they got to the new ground they would
go much stronger. Mr. Broad suitably re-
sponded.

Mr. Hugo proposed the health of the visit-
ors from Rio, Mr. Whitley and Mr. Quinn,
and referred to the hearty reception the San-
tos men had during their visit in September
last. Mr. Whitley returned thanks.

After lunch the game was resumed, Vule
and Buros coming to bat for the World.
Spring was a very fast. Quinn played well
for his 15 and 6 p.p., although he was several
times badly upset in the field, deserves a
word of praise for his 33, which he saved
the game for the World. The first wicket fell
at 5.30 p.m. with the total 129, the World
therefore winning by 25 runs.

The scores are as follow:

World.	
A. M. Buros, b. Tross	1
E. Youle, ct. Richards, b. Tross	1
C. L. Stock, ct. Richards, b. Keelman	7
G. H. Wheatley, b. Keelman	4
H. L. Unwin, b. Tracey	18
P. Lewis, b. Richards	1
H. E. Barber, ct. Lloyd, b. Tracey	6
F. H. Gepp, b. Lloyd	31
A. Lewis, b. Keelman	10
A. T. Smith, ct. Cooke, b. Lloyd	9
A. L. Tweedie, b. Tracey	2
J. Thomson, not out	10
E. O. Broad, b. E. Smith	4
C. G. Vieira, b. Richards	3
E. Greene, b. Keelman	1
Extras	7
Total	129

BANKS.

S. A. Morgan, b. Barber	2
A. Richards, ct. Thomson, b. Stock	35
H. Tross, b. Stock	16
F. P. Smith, b. Buros	5
J. A. Cross	8
J. Hunter	1
E. Tracey, ct. Unwin, b. Buros	1
R. C. Lloyd, b. Buros	0
A. Keelman, ct. Buros, b. Stock	0
E. A. Barham, not out	11
E. R. Cooke, ct. Barber, b. Buros	0
H. Simon, b. Buros	1
M. Paterson, b. Buros	0
M. S. Edwards, lbw, b. Buros	0
C. J. Webb, b. Unwin	1
A. D. Watson, b. Unwin	0
A. Dickson, b. Buros	6
T. A. Colebra, b. Buros	1
H. Stenhouse, b. Unwin	10
Extras	10
Total	101

EVERY CONSUL'S EXPERIENCE.

The following amusing story published in "Fairplay" Sept. 8th brings us to mind several similar incidents at the British consulate in this city:—

I had gone to visit the consul one Sunday afternoon and had found him out and a message for me to wait, so I went into his library and amused myself with a pile of magazines and newspapers. Precious papers and periodicals! You at home can have no idea with what pleasure we, banished by fortune, or rather lack of it, read them. They are to us like a breath of British air.

I sat and read. Presently came to me the consul's Spanish serving-maid. "Oh, señor, come out!" There is an Englishman in the yard who's got away. He only talks. Jesu and Maria, how he talks!"

I rose respectfully and made my way to the door.

In the middle of the consulate yard, clothed in a dirty cap, dirty shirt, and dirty trousers, was a very, very dirty freeman, short and mean of stature, and very bow-legged. Par-ther down the yard stood another, somewhat taller and somewhat dirtier, if that were possible.

"Oh! Where yer are, are yer? British Council." [Why do all seafaring men pronounce it so?] "We requires money for to take us back to our ship!" The consulate was some two minutes from the quay.

"You'd better clear out of this and get on board before you're locked up," I said.

"No one can touch me," he answered dramatically, holding one arm outstretched above him. "Bein' practically an English ground and under the British flag, I, as a true-born English union seaman, demands of you, the English Council, 'elp to git aboard my ship for me an' my towney there (motioning to the other who hung about sheepishly near the gate)—it bein' our legal rights, so give us 'arf a sov'rin 'un' let us go."

I told him to try a warmer climate. "You 'eres 'in, Jim? Ain't it pretty? That's the sort of beauty (only he didn't say beauty) 'e is. You think because you're put 'ere by law... hus... hus (snickering) 'hus on the very dirty flannel shirt, an' we pay yer for it, as you've nothin' to do but to drive about in a cock 'at or a 'elvet. But you can't, an' it's my opinion some of you Councils ought to be removed; yus, removed. That's wot ought to be done with yer. I tells yer we've a piffick right to demand 'elp, as Councils is to 'elp British subjects in distress, an' my towney's in distress, so do yer duty!"

I turned to the girl who was watching frightenedly over my shoulder, and told her to go out the back way and bring in a gentleman.

"Never mind; never mind, I'll show yer up. I'll report as you didn't do yer dooty an' git yer reprimanded. See?"

At this moment a figure issued from a door in the wall behind him and gave him a push, sending him on his knees.

He looked round equanimously. "Fire, Bill, ease me from his towney," who, at the sight of the gentleman was hurriedly backing for the gate. The orator rose uneasily.

"Take these men on to the quay," I said to the gentleman. "The law" seized the orator by the scruff and a wrist, and ran him towards the gate, conveniently left open by the retreating fellow "man of coal." At the gate he twisted round, as he held the fence with his right hand, unmolested to resist the gentleman's efforts to get him out until he had delivered the following final effort:

"See 'ere, I knows a place in Shetlands where they prints 'andbills at one an' three a thoms-an', an' I'll get some about you an' leave some in every 'ome—port I goes into! There!"

The "there" came out in a sharp squeal as the gentleman, tired of rhetoric, had hit him under the chin with the edge of his hand.

The gate slammed. I went back into the house laughing. Then suddenly I drew myself up to my full height and stepped proudly. I had not been taken for and treated as one of H.B.M.'s consuls?

THE ALLEGED ARGENTINE COAL.

We have been given a somewhat extraordinary account of the coal mine in Tierra del Fuego, and, according to official trials, the coal has been proved to be quite equal to the Welsh steam coal. According to information given us, a sailing vessel, laden with about 1,500 tons Scotch coal, stranded, some fifteen years ago, at the entrance of the straits of Magellan, on the Tierra del Fuego coast. The vessel went to pieces and the coal was, in course of time, washed ashore in an inlet formed at the base of two contiguous rocks. The greater portion of that coal was thus deposited in that inlet. By the action of severe weather, earth, gravel and stones are rolled from the summit of the rocks to the inlet below, with the result that, a few years after the wreck had taken place, the coal that had been washed into the inlet was completely covered with earth and stones. There it lay for a number of years until somebody discovered coal not far from the surface ground. A few hours' work with pick and shovel brought to light a portion of the wrecked cargo, which was there and then qualified to be an inexhaustible mine of the best Welsh steam. It is thus that Scotch coal was transformed into best Welsh. A few tons were brought up here and tried in a torpedo boat with the most glowing results, as previously reported in these columns. Since then, we have heard very little in connection with that Argentine coal, but a report has been

current that attempts are being made to float a joint stock company to acquire the property of the mine and to work it. We have not heard what success has been met with by the promoters, but, in view of the extraordinary account that has been given to us, investors would do well to sift the matter thoroughly before they part with their money. We have seen a sample of the coal brought up from the supposed mine and we can vouch for the fact that Scotch colliers had seen that supposed Argentine coal before the discovery of the Tierra del Fuego mine.—*Times of Argentina.*

PROPHECY CALLORE.

Josh Billings once wisely said "never profess unless you know." As the Rio correspondent of *The Financial News* has been chaffing the composition of the Campos Salles cabinet to London, together with other interesting information in regard to its intentions, we may presume that he is a knave. The dispatch, which we take from our London contemporary's issue of the 7th ult., reads as follows, minus head lines:

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 6.—I learn that in the ministry of Dr. Campos Salles the portfolio of finance will be taken, as I have already intimated it probably would be, by Sr. Meneses. This appointment is, no doubt, an excellent choice; but the enormous difficulties with which the minister will have to contend must not be overlooked. The portfolio of marine will be taken by Dr. Ruy Barbosa, who is fairly well known in London. In addition to these, the ministry of works falls to Sr. Vieira, Sr. Pessas takes the interior, and Sr. Olinto the exterior.

I learn that with the advent of the new ministry a change will be made in the London arrangements which have hitherto been in existence for the dissemination of the Brazilian government's official views. Owing to circumstances which need not be detailed the place of the weekly paper which has so far been regarded as the official organ of the Brazilian government will now be taken by a daily financial contemporary of our own. The exact nature of the arrangements entered into in connection with this change I have not been able to learn, but I hope in a short time to be able to send full details. Meanwhile your contemporary may be considered as speaking with authority on Brazilian matters.

RECENT investigations applied to problems in plant growth are interesting. By cultivating plants under red, green, blue and colorless glasses a scientist has found not only that the growth is wonderfully stimulated under red glass, while the development of woody fibre is greatest under clear glass, but that the color and shape of leaves, flowers and fruits are often affected by the color of the light. Elms that were pink in ordinary light became white under green glass. The size, shape and color of geranium and celosia leaves varied greatly in light of different colors, as well as in that of varying intensity, temperature proving to have little influence.

ONE is tickled, says a London journal, at the difference, so far as the fruits and influences of monarchism are concerned, between the French and American presidencies. The writer of these lines was some years since in a California village store. A customer of the store walked in and asked for a drink of whiskey. After he had drunk it up the storekeeper turned round and introduced the customer. The client was an ex-President of the United States, and he chatted in that country store with the greatest *easy grace* over a glass of whiskey for half an hour. I have seen a reigning President of the United States stop in the street, buy a paper of a newsboy, continue his walk, stop for a moment at a book blacking stand, consider whether he would get his boots blacked, recollect, presumably, some of his affairs of state that demanded his attention, continue his walk, and all without so much as casting a passer by to turn his head. As I have remarked, when Mr. Felix Faure goes outside the Elysée it takes at least three officials to properly accompany him, and at least a hundred police and body guards are advised of the fact. The difference in the presidential allowance by the way is no trifle. Mr. Faure receives fifty thousand pounds a year; Mr. McKinley ten.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER.

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

ROTHMAN, Raphael—wholly English for Brazil in May 1897. An English married to an Englishwoman. LANE-BARRER—information desired in connection with Elizabeth Alice Lane, who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1897 at Santa Clara de Aracaju, Minas Gerais, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Felix, Minas Gerais, and at Belém do Descalvado, S. Paulo.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th October, 1898.

CRASHLEY & CO.
67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67
RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Arles" and "Monteferme" in barrels ready for bottling.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

NATIONAL FURNITURE

for drawing-rooms, sleeping-rooms, dining-rooms, cabinets, offices, and every description of ornamental furniture of the best workmanship. CARPETS, curtains, hangings, rugs, oilcloths, mats, and ornamental objects for the drawing-room. The only house of its class comprising everything necessary for the furnishing of a house. ASSORTMENT AND PRICES beyond competition. A visit should be made to the house.

DOUX & FERREIRA,

Rua dos Olivares No. 49.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desirous to educate their children with phrase commencing with the Directors.

Mrs. LAMONA GREEN,
No. 115, Príncipe Real, Rio de Janeiro.

WANTED:

Party to represent us here for the sale of Thompson's Press and Sheds, Vices, Paul, Tires, etc. Stock sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. FISHBURN & CO.
Brooklyn, New York
United States of America

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a horse power and the other of 6 horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

WANTED.

Volunteers and 1 of 1st and 2nd Minas Geraes Regiments. Apply, Crashley, 67, Ouvidor, Rio, etc.

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of S. Paulo, 1st and 2nd Regiments, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the bay, ocean, and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa. It is the most desirable place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large lawn.

The restaurant and kitchen are first-class. THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA NENTGES

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Centro)

Telephone No. 3,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly furnished, with excellent shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-channels, drinking water filtered by the Pastern system, good table service, and, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repaired and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, reduced rates will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to attract his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo, in a large and most attractive building, a grand for business and pleasure.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and open street, with rooms for all central points of the city passing by the door. It has a large and beautiful lawn in the garden, for particular outposts for ladies and children, and a well-appointed bath room provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large dining room, and its dining-room opens on a veranda overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

TO ACHUEVE THE BETHLEHEM

SANTA THERESA HILL.

Rua do Asinheiro No. 108.

Telephone 2018

Is situated very near to the electric tram cars line from the town to the Lacerda de Caracaras, close to the doors of this hotel and station.

This establishment has the best in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent views of the mountains, town, the bay, and the ocean, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Sumptuous shower and warm baths. Finest air, temperature, heating and ventilating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to:

FREDERICO MENEZES.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

OCT. 24. — A telegram from Washington states that the Americans hurriedly shipped off General Griego and the last Spanish soldiers from Porto Rico.

The dissensions amongst the Philippine insurgents are daily increasing, and these dissensions made a show of rising against the American troops had all their launches and boats promptly seized by Admiral Dewey.

OCT. 25. — General Wade has been informed by President McKinley that the term for the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops has been postponed to the 1st January next.

The American peace commissioners have today presented an ultimatum to the Spanish members.

General Merritt was married today to Miss Williams of Chicago.

Secretary Hay has sent a strong note to the Spanish government, through M. Canblan, energetically protesting against the destruction of registers of property in Cuba, and the taking away of industrial appliances on government lands.

Mr. Hill has been appointed assistant secretary of state.

War policies are now being taken out in the States on English consignments.

Spain.

OCT. 24. — The Spanish cabinet has made careful examination of the memorandum handed to the Spanish peace commissioners by their American counterparts, and has sent long and detailed instructions to Sr. Montano de los Rios, the chief of the Spanish commission.

France.

OCT. 25. — [M. Gabriel Charner, who is one of the best writers on French naval affairs, has contributed an article to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in which he declares that the tone of the British government and press over the Fashoda question is even worse than that of the Germans prior to the war of 1870. With M. Delcassé, he hopes that Great Britain will not try to exert the impossible.

A large force of Abyssinians are said to have arrived on the banks of the Nile, and are supposed to have been sent to support the Bonclamps expedition and effect a junction with Marchand's troops in Fashoda.

Count Montaleff is said by the *Daily Mail* to have gone to Paris to either personally investigate some phases of the Dreyfus affair, or to consult M. Delcassé with reference to the probability of war. The latter is the more likely.

The *Eclair* attributes the rebellion of Ris Mangasica against Mendlik, which is reported to have recently taken place, to British intrigues designed to draw the Abyssinians away from Fashoda.

The *Economiste*, *Européen* says that as war between Great Britain and France seems inevitable, it is well that France is well prepared. The French government has given orders to complete the crews of the Toulon fleet, and to strongly fortify the defenses at Brest. Admiral Pothuven has been hurriedly summoned from Tunis to Paris.

OCT. 24. — Official denials have been given to the fact that the government has ordered warlike preparations. Nevertheless it is known that there is great activity in Toulon, where temporary barracks for the marine infantry and artillery have been prepared for the ordered mobilization of those forces.

The French press unanimously applauds the Yellow Book of M. Delcassé on the history of the rights of France to Fashoda. The same minister is preparing another ministerial report on the subject of French intervention in the Spanish American war. (This probably relates to the peace negotiations, as the intervention of M. Canblan would scarcely call for a report.)

The French doctor who was called in to examine the deposed Emperor of China reports that he is suffering from disease of the kidneys and an affection of the lungs. The ex-Emperor, however, was able to be present today at a meeting of ministers.

Count Loubet left Marseilles today to take over the governorship of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia.

OCT. 25. — Paul de Cassagnac writing on the Fashoda question in *L'Autorité* said: "We cannot go to Fashoda! England would beat us as the Americans beat the Spaniards. Admiral Pothuven would inevitably be on Cervato. Santiago would not be wanting. Yves Guyot writes in the *Sicle* in the same sense.

General Chanome has resigned the portfolio of war as he is against the revision of the Dreyfus case. (If the French go on in this way, every general officer in the army will have been war minister before the end of the year.)

M. Brisson, president of the council, declared in the newly opened chamber that the Dreyfus case must be removed from political lines. There is great agitation in Paris and loud calls for the resignation of the cabinet.

At a late hour it was announced that the cabinet would resign on Nov. 4 to allow President Faure to form a new ministry.

Great Britain.

OCT. 24. — Urgent orders have been given to the dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham to fit out a flotilla of destroyers and torpedo boats at once, and to the victualling yards in those ports to prepare the reserve squadron for a lengthened departure.

The whole British press is of opinion that the situation is a grave one between France and England, on account of the Fashoda question.

The report of General Kitchener on the Egyptian campaign has been published. He said that Marchand occupied Fashoda under orders from the French government and could not leave there until his government ordered him out. He also stated that Marchand's position there was a very precarious one. (In this connection an American exchange says Marchand should now run.)

Marchand, march on, march on.

The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent in Paris telegraphs that he saw Zola in a cab in that city, who returned his salute.

OCT. 25. — It is announced that at the last meeting of the Salisbury cabinet it was decided to maintain the British claim to complete supremacy on the Nile. The reserve squadron is ready to leave anchor at a moment's notice.

The government has made advance offers to all shipbuilders who can rapidly construct new war ships, and five millions sterling are at the disposal of the admiralty for the purpose.

A crowd of Chinese fanatics attacked some English railway engineers on the line from Hankow to Peking, and wounded two of them.

The British North-Atlantic squadron has been concentrated at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

All the naval dockyards in England are in a state of great activity providing for possibilities of war. The naval reserve has not been called out, but the reserve squadron has been equipped for sea.

The London press is unanimous in its support of Lord Salisbury's firm attitude on the Fashoda question.

For reasons of space we are again compelled to summarise the telegrams not already given, in a few brief lines. The Fashoda business has simmered down to nothing. Lord Salisbury's firm stand has had its effect on France, and Marchand is on his way to Cairo, although France is still represented in Fashoda by Capt. Gorman. It remains to be seen whether Great Britain will grant France a *quid pro quo* in the shape of free waterway on the Nile.

General Kitchener has arrived in London where he is the hero of the hour. The belief that war is imminent on account of affairs in the Far East has caused increasing work in all the naval dockyards and private shipyards in Great Britain, and gunnery drill is being incessantly practiced on board the British men-of-war.

In France, the Dreyfus case draws its slow length along with a fan certainty that the trial of the unfortunate man in Devil's island will be soon revised. Esterhazy has been struck off the roll of the Legion of Honor, and a new French ministry favorable to revision is being constructed. The French public are violently in favor of the army, but are kept from extensive rioting by military patrols.

The commissioners settling the terms of peace of the Spanish-American war are continuing their negotiations, and the question as to the ultimate destiny of the Philippines is the main subject of debate. The Spanish government has lodged a vigorous protest against the despatch of the *Albatros* and *Albatros* to the Philippines in the present state of the negotiations. Those vessels arrived at Britain yesterday, and may be expected in Rio about the 10th inst. to take part in the celebrations commemorative of the establishment of the republic in Brazil, and the accession to power of the new President. From the United States it is reported that the military occupation of Cuba will commence on the 30th inst. and that Lieut. Hobbs will be entrusted with the work of attempting to beat the *Albatros* and *Albatros* in the harbor of Santiago.

The Argentine and Chilean governments are said to have arrived at an agreement as to the Atacama difficulty.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The following letter was received on the 28th ult.

Paris, 19th October 1898.

Caxia pri.

A. J. Lamoureux Esq.,
Editor, "Rio News,"
Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sir,

The "News" of 15th and 20th ult. have just arrived and needless to say have been perused with great interest, especially the correspondence relating to "The Strangers' Hospital," immediately after perusal of same I replied you the following: (intended words are in parenthesis.)

"News" 20th received. If there appears to be any prospect of a serious investigation (into) Hospital affairs, request rigorous enquiry (into) all circumstances attending death of Daniel Marree (having particular regard to injection Sanarelli given to him) and attempted suppression of fact (that such injection was given). (Am) content to accept evidence (of) matron (and) doctor (as basis for the enquiry). Enquire (as to) regulations regarding admittance (of) patients suffering from venereal diseases (and) compare (statements of) matron (and) doctor (with entries in Hospital) register. Evidence same, (i.e.) evidence of matron (and) doctor, however palliative, must, I think, give (Directors food for serious reflection). Refer (to) my letters to President of Hospital (dated) 16th and 17th May. (I would like to know) what was done (in the matter). (I

am) writing (full particulars). Publish (contents of this cable) at (your) discretion. (But) if published (it is imperative that you) give (my) signature.

OSBORNE WILMOT.

My letter must of necessity be lengthy, but I give you full liberty to make what use thereof you please, always bearing in mind that the subject I have in view is purely and simply such investigation into the state of Hospital affairs in general as may prove of permanent benefit to so useful an institution.

I am thoroughly convinced from my personal acquaintance with you and with your ideas on the subject that your motives are pure and the same, and that you would not have allowed use to be made of the columns of your paper unless you were honestly convinced of the imperative necessity in the interests of the Hospital that a thorough enquiry be at once made into the many and serious complaints now current with regard to the whole management thereof. It was undoubtedly much preferable that the investigation were conducted privately, but as there seems to be no hope of that, then publicly by all means rather than not at all.

I leave entirely to your discretion the use you make of this correspondence which you may publish at length or with such omissions, alterations or retrenchments as may seem good to you, provided always that the sense thereof be not altered and that my signature in full be appended, for, like you, I married a nurse who was formerly employed at the Hospital and our motives are sure to be misconstructed by many, and some of your readers may be so malicious, cruel and unmanly as to desire to make capital of the fact, and ascribe personal animus where none is felt.

Will regard to the death of Mr. Marree, I have to state the following:—

That without consultation with Mr. Marree's personal friends (who, doubtless, may not have been known to the doctor or matron) or with the manager of the British Bank of which he was a clerk, (a fact well known both to the doctor and matron) Dr. Bandiera, the Hospital physician, had recourse to an injection of Dr. Sanarelli's newly-invented serum.

It is useless for me, not being a medical man, to go into any details as to the advisability of the administration of this serum which had led up to that date no reliable trial. Dr. Sanarelli being then either on his way to Sao Carlos do Pinhal or having just arrived there. I am quite willing to give Doctor Bandiera every credit for the reasons which induced him to give the injection, but it is a matter of regret that his courage was not sufficient to frankly acknowledge the steps he had taken.

The matron will no doubt bear witness to the fact that Dr. Bandiera requested that the administration of the serum should not be made known, seeing that the information was in effect given by her in my presence to Mr. Arthur S. Davison.

The matron cannot but acknowledge the following:—

That no consultation with another doctor was requested as to the hopelessness or otherwise of the case.

That after the injection was given no medical attendance was given to the patient from that time to the time of his death, which happened some 36 hours after. I should think that when a patient, or at least an insufficiently tried remedy was experimented, the doctor should have remained in attendance and further that the remedy should only have been administered in the presence of another doctor.

I expressed my strong disapprobation at the time in the presence of the matron, Rev. Irene Clausen and Mr. Davison. It was only owing to the pressing representations made to me by Mr. Davison that I might materially affect the usefulness of the institution that I then refrained from making the matter public. I believe that Mr. Davison brought the matter to the notice of the then president, Mr. J. Markonze but as it is notorious that similar cases of neglect have since occurred at the Hospital, the time for silence has gone by and something must be done to place the management of the hospital beyond reproach in the interests of all concerned.

With regard to the admittance to the Hospital of patients suffering from venereal diseases, it is rather my wish to make a suggestion than to tender complaints.

It cannot be the intention or the wish of the larger institutions which are the principal mainstay of the Hospital to afford their support for the benefit of those suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions, but rather, I take it, to serve for cases of climatic diseases or accidents. The subject is a difficult one, but I am certain, that if the directors will give it due attention, a great cause of Hospital scandal will be removed.

If cases of venereal disease are to be admitted, then to the name of common sense have the correct diagnosis of the disease entered up in the Hospital register. The reasons are so obvious that I will pursue the subject no further unless called upon to do so. That venereal cases have been frequently admitted, take the evidence of the matron and doctor and compare their own statements with the register.

Enclose copies of my letters to the president and secretaries, dated 16th and 17th May respectively, together with the secretary's reply dated 17th ult. (original). I have had no further communication on the subject and would like to know whether anything was done in the matter.

There are many other serious causes of complaint in connection with the Hospital administration that have come to my ears, but I have these to the persons most concerned therewith and write but of subjects in which I have full knowledge, putting aside many personal affairs and petty matters that are difficult of proof though truthful.

If there be any point on which you desire further information I shall be pleased to give same.

In conclusion, whatever the result of an investigation by the directors, you may rest assured that you have the full sympathy and gratitude of a large number of people for your public-spirited conduct under most difficult circumstances in affording facilities for a conscientious investigation which cannot but result in material benefit to the Hospital and to those connected therewith.

Believe me, dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
OSBORNE H. WILMOT.
P. S. I am not a subscriber.

The following correspondence speaks for itself:—

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL MEETING,
29th Oct. 1898.

To the Editor of "The Brazilian Review."

Dear Sir,—My attention has been drawn to your report of the above meeting, held at the City Club on the 21st inst., which contains my name amidst many misleading statements.

You were not present at the meeting, nor was any member of your staff. You never contributed a single shiver to the Hospital since its foundation, either directly or indirectly, yet the "murderous institution" you look up by the fine words that butter no pursans and lillians rancour against THE RIO NEWS, would never have been in existence, to your certain knowledge, but for the self-denial of the editor of THE RIO NEWS.

As a pressman you could not have given an impartial *verbal* report, as I was prepared to do, nor could any of your staff, and your interest in the "murderous institution" was so likely that no representative of your paper put in an appearance, so as to be evicted with me. As a non-subscriber you would have had even less right to be present than I had, for reasons now well known. But you accept from an outside source a report of the meeting in which the truth is perverted.

I was not "given to understand that the objection of the meeting to his presence was not to be construed as hostility to the press, but as disapproval of the methods employed by the journal be represented in its attack on the management and administration of the Hospital."

On that point everyone present will support my exordium and that of my shorthand notes. The writer of your report lied—and knew he lied as he wrote. No mention, whatever, was made of THE RIO NEWS in the presence. The animus of the directors through their well-drilled but, I hope, uncomprehending chairman, was directed against the press, and you or your representative would have had to leave as the result of the motion, carried by five to three in a meeting of twenty-seven.

The *esprit de corps* that influences the profession, in which you are only a neophyte, should have induced you to uphold the privileges of the press. I am, however, reluctantly constrained to believe that your editorial creed is to take the opposite side to THE RIO NEWS on every subject, right or wrong.

You sent which pays the best, and then Gammon bidheaded.

You sink your professional pride, presuming to have any, and allow yourself to be the dunno behind which some partisan can formulate a cowardly lie against a contemporary that was here doing good to many persons before your paper appeared, and will be here twenty years doing good after your paper has disappeared.

THE RIO NEWS has fearlessly opened its columns to all sides, and no one doubts that its editor would be the last to allow his own creation to be destroyed without a vigorous protest. He knows that a scathing friend is more to be feared than an open foe, and does not shrink investigation as others do. I trust you will be equally fair and publish this letter in rectification of your misleading report. Adieu sub judice lis est.

Yours faithfully,
M. P. BARRY.

Mr. P. Barry, Esq.,
THE RIO NEWS.

29th Oct. 1898.

Many thanks for your amusing contribution of this date it must have cost you a world of trouble. I regret that it is scarcely suited for my columns; better offer it to the RIO NEWS.

Yours etc.,
J. P. WILMOT.

Editor of "The Brazilian Review."

29th Oct. 1898.

J. P. Wilmot, Esq.,

Editor of "The Brazilian Review."

Dear Mr. Wilmot—Thanks for yours of even date. I am glad you found my contribution amusing, as I was afraid you wouldn't. It was no trouble at all to write it, though it took up twenty minutes of my time. I am a trained journalist, and a small matter that kind is easily knocked off.

I will act on your suggestion, and offer the whole correspondence to my editor. Hoping you are well,

Yours very truly,
M. P. BARRY.
Asst. Ed. RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 1st, 1898.

EXCHANGE having come to a halt in its upward movement, some of the semi-official journals announced toward the end of the past week that the government is provided with funds in Europe to meet all its engagements up to January next. This is of course highly satisfactory—as far as it goes. If the treasury has no occasion to enter the market for exchange just now, the rate ought to continue rising, and the retiring government will be able to affirm that it left the country in a prosperous condition. With all this we can sympathize, but it is not quite enough. In common with every true friend of Brazil, we want something more than temporary improvement. We want a substantial basis for every advance in the exchange rate—a basis that means something of prosperity and something of economy, rather than a momentary abstention from taking exchange in the market to meet foreign obligations. It was to be expected that when the government should be relieved from its foreign interest and amortization charges, its foreign engagements would be much lighter for a time. It was likewise expected that this would help to improve the exchange rate, just as we have realized. The improvement is not yet all that we could have wished, but it is something. If now the government would supplement it with a permanent reduction in expenditures at home, the improvement in exchange rates, which includes the value of the currency, would be even more pronounced. And it would be a substantial improvement, rather than illusive and deceptive. To say that the government has funds abroad to meet its foreign obligations, which cover certain heavy military and naval expenses and some trifling interest charges, is certainly deceptive when we consider that other obligations to foreigners owing to local representatives are standing unpaid. These overdue accounts run into their thousands of contos, and we hear nothing of them. As long as such obligations stand unsettled, the government is hardly at liberty to claim credit for having funds in hand to meet its foreign creditors, for such provision means the payment of the unnecessary expenditures at the cost of those necessary to the well-being of the nation.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

While we are not inclined to deny to any man the right to discuss hospital affairs from any point of view that may seem to him proper, we will certainly be excused from entering into a controversy with parties who know absolutely nothing of the matter in dispute and who enter the lists from purely personal motives. A case in point is that of our cantankerous neighbor *The Brazilian Review*, who is evidently seeking excuses for criticising ourselves rather than for defending the present hospital management. Putting aside his ignorance of the subject, however, as well as the

animus displayed in his misleading and absurd report of the recent hospital meeting, at which he was not present, he makes a statement, evidently inspired, which we are not willing to let pass without another word. In referring to our appeal for the restitution of the caution money belonging to one of the nurses, he says:—“In view of the circumstances of the case, with which the editor of the *Rio News* is perfectly at variance, it is difficult to understand how such a proposal could be entertained.” Well, we can't provide the editor of *The Review* with the means of understanding this or any other case, but we are quite willing to make one more attempt in that direction. We are willing to submit this nurse's contract and her correspondence with the directors relative to her resignation to the British and American consuls and to meet any member of the board of directors on that occasion in discussion of the claim. If the decision is against the claim, we will publish the award and forfeit 100\$ to the Hospital funds. If the decision is in favor of the claim, *The Review* will publish the award and forfeit a like sum to the Hospital funds. An indirect result of this decision, if favorable to the claim, should be the restitution of the money to the nurse in question, but this of course the editor of *The Review* has no authority to promise.

And we will go still further in this matter. We are willing to submit the whole question at issue relative to the management of the Strangers' Hospital—covering the points raised by us in various discussions of the subject, such as the causes of the resignation of two nursing staffs, the complaints of neglect in disinfection, the refusal of the matron to execute the doctor's instructions, the exposure of the nurses to infection by sending them on duty before breakfast, and the refusal of the directors to investigate formal complaints—we are willing to submit these questions to a recognized authority on hospital management such as Sir Henry C. Burdett, or to any competent person recommended by him. If the decision is against us we will tender our regrets to the board of directors for the publicity given to this matter and forfeit 100\$ to the Hospital funds. On the contrary, if the decision is in our favor, we shall expect the directors to do what the arbitrator shall decide to be right and proper in the matter.

The British-Venezuelan arbitration case is now ready to put before the arbitrators. The British case and counter case now fill eleven large volumes, one atlas and a number of detached maps. The Venezuelan case fills six volumes and three atlases. Thus the court will have to deal with a record comprising sixteen volumes, four atlases and some odd maps. The preliminary session is fixed for January next in Paris, where the sittings will be scarcely second in interest to those of the Spanish-American peace commission. The arbitrators are to be Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer for Venezuela; Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice Henn Collins for Great Britain, and M. Maertens, the noted Russian jurist and international law writer, as umpire. It is likely the continuous sittings will not take place until May, to allow Chief Justice Fuller to attend without disadvantage to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The confused manner in which telegrams are sent to this country and rendered worse confounded by local doctoring was amply exemplified by the lamented deaths of those brilliant officers, Starspangled and Banner and by the unwarranted interference of Oom Paula Kruger in affairs at Manila. Those astounding facts were unheard of outside Brazil. On the 25th ult., the *Jornal do Commercio* gravely published a telegram from London, which we translate. “Lord Salisbury communicates to the press that Sir Monson, minister of the colonies of France, has had an interview with Sr. Concel, the representative of France in London, pointing out to him, amongst other things, that the right of nations did not authorize a third power to take possession, by means of a small secret expedition, of territory disputed by belligerent powers. Instead of being the minister of the French colonies, Sir Monson is Sir E. J. Monson, the British ambassador in Paris, who would have no direct official communication with Baron A. de Concel, the French ambassador in London on the Fashoda question, while Lord Salisbury as foreign minister would be in touch with both. A little knowledge of the etiquette of European diplomacy and a good reference book would save our contemporaries from these and like blunders.

We are glad to see that the court of appeals in Paris has not been intimidated by the threats of the military element and has pronounced in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case. In justice no other decision was possible. It is to be hoped that the revision will now be submitted to the civil courts, that the men found guilty of forgery and criminal intrigue will be severely punished, and that adequate compensation will be given to the man who has suffered so terribly from this shameful conspiracy. The French people can not afford to let such a crime pass unpunished. There is more than Dreyfus in the result, for the honor and good name of French justice is at stake.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 22.—*Senate*.—In opposing the bill prohibiting the use of state and municipal bonds as currency Senator Ruyro Barcellos said that no such prohibitory legislation is necessary. If the government will furnish a sufficient supply of fractional currency no one will desire to use state and municipal bonds as a circulating medium. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Luro Moller offered a resolution for including a tariff committee in the number of standing committees of the house.

Oct. 23.—*Senate*.—Speaking on the budget of the department of finance, Senator Oliveira said that this budget, which is the first that has reached the senate, shows that there is no attempt made to keep the promises of retrenchment. Omitting the item of difference in exchange, which is diminished in virtue of the temporary suspension of gold payments to holders of bonds of the foreign debt, the estimated expenditure of the department since 1896 has increased as follows:

1896	81,800,595\$717
1897	85,101,856\$699
1898	82,061,832\$661
1899	100,495,965\$109

A comparison of the budget voted for 1898 with that now proposed for 1899 shows that in 15 items of expenditure for administrative services one is still the same, 3 have decreased and 11 have increased. Analysing the public debt, he showed that the following loans have been recently contracted:

1895	£7,388,900
1897	102,635,000\$
1898	£2,000,000
1899	£10,000,000

In 1897 it became necessary to mortgage the customs receipts in order to obtain the loan of £2,000,000. The amount of exchequer bills in circulation no one knows. For the mint whose estimated expenditure was 734,500\$ in 1896, the sum of 1,091,900\$ is now proposed. The cost of the national printing office is something that is unknown. From the report of the director of that establishment it appears that in 1898 and 1897 it failed to collect accounts amounting to 1,000,850\$587.

Oct. 24.—*Senate*.—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões complained of the loss of merchandise shipped on the railways. This evil, he said, is becoming very serious, there being apparently an organized band of thieves engaged in this criminal occupation. These thieves, he asserted, seldom steal the cases or other covers of merchandise, but remove the latter in whole or in part, replacing it with worthless articles of the same weight, so that in weighing the theft is not detected, and only becomes known when the packages are opened by their consignees. The bill prohibiting the use of state and municipal bonds as currency was voted in 2nd discussion, as was also the bill repealing the punitive clauses of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895. Against the latter bill there were only two votes. This bill was amended so as to include claims for arrears of pay for the invalidation of promotions already made. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Moreira da Silva spoke against the motion, offered by Deputy Barroso Lima, on the 11th inst., to inquire why the government has not presented definite balance sheets of public revenue and expenditure. He said that so much confusion reigned in the respective accounts under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto that it has not yet been possible to organize definite balance-sheets. The motion was rejected by a vote of 65 to 60. The chamber voted part of the bill for reorganizing the administration of the Federal District, many of the provisions being rejected and others postponed to the following day.

Oct. 26.—*Senate*.—Senator Pinheiro Machado attacked President Prudente de Moraes and Gen. Carlos Telles. The former, he said, disdains the castillan because they contributed to make Gen. Dadoiro the first President of the republic. The latter hates them because they dismissed his nephew from the command of their troops. He denied that the castillans have an army of 6,000 men of which they spend 4,000,000\$ per annum. They have, he asserted, only 1,300 men at Porto Alegre, 700 under João Franches on the frontier, and several small detachments at other places. He took occasion to say that Brazil does not require many soldiers, but only a small army well trained and thoroughly disciplined. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco Alencastro attacked President Prudente de Moraes and Gen. Carlos Telles. The castillans, he said, are an army of only 2,050 enlisted men costing 1,200,000\$ per annum. Among the bills voted was that for fixing the salaries of the President and Vice-President of the republic during the next term. This bill passed in final discussion. Deputy Rodolpho

Abreu expressed concern at the proposed extension of one of the branches of the Leopoldina railway from Areas to Entre Rios. He fears, he said, that this will enable the Leopoldina road to compete successfully with the Central. Deputy Nilo Peguini assured him that his apprehensions were unfounded.

Oct. 27.—*Senate*.—Senator Rodrigues Alves answered the speeches of Senators Pinheiro Machado and Oliveira. In regard to the latter's comparison of the proposed expenditure of the department of finance in 1899 with the expenditure in previous years he said that calculations founded on figures contained in budget estimates are fictitious and misleading. The expenditures of that department for 1897, for instance, had been estimated in the budget at 140,391,978\$208, but in complete returns in the synopsis furnished by the treasury show an actual expenditure of 161,408,078\$392. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—There was voted a resolution prolonging the congressional session to Dec. 1.

Oct. 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos spoke on the Rio Grande question, repeating what had been said by Senator Pinheiro Machado and adding that at the presidential election in March, 1894, many of his friends, suspecting that Prudente would favor the federalists, had opposed his election. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—We have not yet obtained a full report of the proceedings of the senate at this sitting, but we learn that they were very important. There is said to have been a sharp controversy between Vice-President Manoel Victorino and Senator Severino Vieira in regard to circumstances that occurred while the former was acting as President of the republic. It is also stated that there were interesting disclosures in relation to the administration of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who it seems, while acting in apparent concert with Dr. Bernardino de Campos, was secretly plotting to depose him from the governorship of São Paulo. The senate concurred in the resolution of the chamber of deputies for prolonging the session to Dec. 1. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget of the war department was voted in 2nd discussion.

COFFEE NOTES

A meeting of coffee planters, resident in the municipality of Piracicaba, São Paulo, will be held in that place to-day.

It is said that the ex-governor of Minas Geraes has proposed to his colleague of Rio de Janeiro to submit the coffee question to arbitration.

The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro is said to favor a reduction of the export duty on coffee and of the tax on land transfers. We are heartily in favor of such reductions and believe they will lead to good results.

There is no news in regard to the growing coffee crop, and no news is good news. There has been much warm weather, followed by showers of rain, which is considered particularly favorable to the development of flowers and fruit.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The *Gazeta do Povo* of Curitiba says that the government of that state has engaged 800 men in northern states to form a police force.

The Italian societies at Santos and São Paulo are making great preparations for the reception of the Italian squadron at the former place.

A violent hailstorm visited the Jahu district, São Paulo, on the 21st ult. It is said that considerable injury was experienced on the plantations.

The garrison at Pernambuco, according to a *Piauí* telegram, is suffering great privations because of not having received its pay since December 1897.

The state legislature at Porto Alegre has approved of the conduct of Gov. Borges de Meloires in his recent controversy with Gen. Telles and the national executive.

A sanitary engineer has discovered a spring of sulphurous water in São Paulo, at a place called Belenópolis, which he thinks to be similar to that of Póços de Caldas.

A Bahia telegram of the 26th ult. reports that the governor has given orders for 150 policemen commanded by a lieutenant to disperse a band of 500 armed men assembled at a place called Barra de Mendes.

A telegram from Therezina, Piauí, of the 27th ult., says that advances from the drought-stricken regions of the interior are most alarming. The capital is full of famishing refugees, and the prices of cereals are excessive. The situation is critical. The governor has applied to the national government for help.

A Pará telegram says that the mint will be commissioned to coin a medal commemorating the arrival of Dr. Justo Chermont, which will be given as a premium to the most distinguished pupil in the Lyceum. But what is the significance of Dr. Justo Chermont's arrival, and where did he arrive?

A project has been presented to the municipal council of Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, for the organization of an agricultural and industrial exposition in that city for the year 1900, to run from 1st July to 1st January following. All the municipalities of the state of Minas Geraes will be invited to participate.

—On the 28th inst. the civilist legislature at Porto Alegre passed a resolution and as the civilist governor Borges de Medeiros and appointed a committee to call on him and assure them of its support.

—On the 30th inst. municipal elections were held in the state of S. Paulo. In some localities there are said to have been disturbances. The aldermen chosen in the city of S. Paulo are reputable citizens who, if they work, as is to be hoped, earnestly and harmoniously for the general welfare, ought to be able to accomplish much good.

—Campus has been having another municipal row the past week, and it has made noise enough to make us believe it a matter of importance. On Saturday there was a grand demonstration at one of the newspaper offices, in which a loud peep opened to the people to be calm and leave the matter to the state-man who controls the destinies of the state. And they have done so.

—According to a local paper a talented poet of Ribeirão Preto, named Hyacintho Rodrigues was assaulted and horsewhipped in the street by Lincoln Sá, the latter being the stronger of the two. In the fight which ensued, the poet was thrown down, whereupon he drew a knife and inflicted a slight wound on his aggressor. Others then interfered and carried the poet away to hospital. It is to be feared that those favored of the muses are not appreciated in Ribeirão Preto.

—The governor of Ceará telegraphs that he has discovered a vast plot against him. In this plot, he says, are implicated prominent members of the opposition party, officers recently dismissed from the police force and sergeants belonging to the same force. The plan of the conspirators, he asserts, was to promote a mutiny in that force, seize the commander and officers faithful to the governor and proclaim Carlos de Miranda governor of the state. Many arrests of alleged conspirators have been made.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Population, both male and full grown, is increasing at such a rate in our *terra* of Illegitimópolis that the male service has an extra, almost a broking, strain put upon it; and the matter must soon demand the notice of the courteous *gentes* of the C. V. P. In this connection I venture to call that gentleman's attention to the fact that the average passenger to the B. B. Railroad, either male or female, is built on a large and liberal scale. That this is so, a few roughy taken measurements would at once make plain. It is therefore an obvious mistake to send, for their transport, the narrow st. bonds in the company's service.

Outsiders. Some of the bumps constructed in the company's *officers*, are fitted with a brake, which is a continuous brake, inasmuch as it makes a continuous roaring noise, louder and more appalling than that which accompanies the passage of an express train through a tubular iron bridge; waking up all sick persons, and young children, and setting the dogs barking and the ducks quacking for miles around.

The *Sar, gerente* still goes his rounds, it is true, seated in a short, fat, comfortable-looking bed, drawn by a sheet, fat, comfortable-looking male; and no doubt he does the best he can, in the face of many difficulties; but as regards rotten sleepers, crooked rails, and eligible spots for *desarrumamentos*, things have certainly not improved since a certain — I mean middle-aged, gentleman, used to sport his long white beard, in the evenings, in the Largo do Rosário.

—*Safe, we have missed you— Safe, safe, at home.*

It is, of course, all very well for you to be going in for fashionable life in England, and plunging into the gaieties of the London season; but, meantime, who is to look after the permanent way?

Paulistas will be interested to know that Dr. and Mrs. Strain and family, as also Mr. Tomkins, son of Mr. C. C. Tomkins of the São Paulo railway, are expected to arrive here on their return from England in the course of a week or so.

What on earth could there have been to laugh at in the following remark, which addressed to myself, seemed to amuse some frivolous persons who happened to overhear it?

I was at the Railway Book Club the other night, looking at a picture representing Cod, Martin gallantly charging at the head of his lancers. Mr. J. S. chance to glance over my shoulder:

—*Faith,* said he, *it'd rather be on fat than on horseback, chargin' them devils of devils!*

—*Why?* I asked, in some surprise.

—*Because ye fell off your horse, ye'd be murdered immediately, (laughter)*

—*What countryman are you, may I ask?* hastily changing the subject.

—*Is it me?* Begorra, I'm an Irishman to be sure, and grand of it! (Pours of laughter.)

The subject then dropped.

Mr. James Gray has taken on the agency and correspondence, in this city, of the *Brazilian Review*.

I hear there is to be a new *Pavão Publico* adjacent to the *Avenida Paulista*. I do not know how the dwellers in that neighborhood

will like the idea, but do not think the reality will trouble them. A Brazilian Sunday crowd is, so far as I have seen, always sober, orderly, and decently dressed. From the point of view of the S. Paulo citizen, nothing could be better.

A trip on Sundays and holidays to the breezy, tree-clad heights will help to bring life and vigor to many anxious frames, mixed with the heat and smother of this city; the melancholy depression induced by long hours of work in stuffy shops, and the continual contemplation of parallelograms of stone or clay; with little by way of relaxation except the café, with their little cups of unnecessary coffee, drink to the accompaniment of squeaking fiddles, squealing flutes, and cheap harps jangled harsh and out of time.

NICHOLAS DEWIDOR.

S. Paulo, 30 Oct. 98

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Congonhas branch of the Central railway will be formed by inaugurated today.

—We are much pleased to learn that Mr. H. Haynes has been appointed general manager of the Alagoas railway, and representative in Brazil of The Alagoas Railway Company, Ltd. Mr. Haynes has been for some time acting manager, and this appointment comes as a well-deserved recognition of his services in that capacity.

—For the week ending Oct. 31st, the traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway showed a decrease of 137,000 milreis as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The decrease in bulk represents a falling off of 104,000 milreis on 136 miles. The aggregate decline in receipts to Oct. 1, as compared with last year amounts to 524 cents.

—The following in statistics notice appeared in the *S. Paulo Daily Republic* on the 27th:

—We hear it said that an important suit for losses and damages is about to be presented to one of the courts. It would seem that the railways of the state find themselves interested in the controversy, and that the pound sterling will exercise an influence on the same.

—The minister of industry has asked the minister of finance to pay the Leopoldina Railway Co. \$7,515,585 guaranteed interest for the first half of this year on the capital of 2,500,141,415 employed in the construction of the Catagolita line, and also 16,295 for the same period on the capital of 1,434,200 employed in the extension of the B. B. Railway line.

—The traffic receipts of the week ending August 6 on the Recife and S. Francisco railway gave an increase of 495,180 milreis as compared with the corresponding week of last year, which is equal to an increase of £1,108.20 on 86.9 miles. The traffic receipts were worked out at 271.2 to the mile. The aggregate receipts since 1st July, exceed those of the like period in last year by £3,567.

—The receipts of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway Company in the half year ended June 30th amounted to £29,171, and working expenses to £26,704. Under the recent funding scheme the company has received £24,300 on funding bonds instead of that amount in cash, on account of the guarantee. The funding bonds were realized by the bond, 75 per cent, being obtained for them, or £17,250, and after adding this to revenue account, the available balance £31,952, from which a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum is declared. The Bahia branch showed traffic receipts of £11,602, and working expenses £12,733. The funding bonds realised £9,707, and from the net balance of £1,050 a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum has been declared.

Brazilian stocks, especially the railways, have been conspicuously strong on the further rise in the exchange to 84d. Brazilian railways will, of course, benefit largely by an increase in the purchasing power of the milreis, now over 30 per cent higher than the lowest. In this connection attention is directed to the Leopoldina shares. This company has been reorganised by strong hands. The gross receipts for 1896 amounted to Rs. 18,163,456, and for 1897 to Rs. 20,506,052, while the first three months of this year showed an increase of Rs. 950,005. The net revenue is estimated at a minimum of £296,000, with the exchange at 84. There is a four per cent. debenture issue of £1,500,000 which may be raised to £2,000,000 if all repairs and improvements are completed. The surplus, after paying the debenture service, goes to the ordinary shareholders. The present price is 44 for the £10 share, and there is a promise of sharp improvement. —*Daily Mail*, London.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 26th ult. stated that Mr. F. W. Barrow, who went to London some four months ago, has resigned his position as general manager of the Great Southern railway of Buenos Aires to take over the general management of the Leopoldina railway. The board of directors could scarcely have made a better selection. Mr. Barrow's successful management of the Buenos Aires Great Southern with its 1,160 miles opened to traffic and ever increasing extensions, his intimate knowledge of detail in every department, his thoroughness, his tact in dealing with government difficulties in South American countries, all eminently qualify him for the task of organizing and managing the largest railway in Brazil. He will be missed in Buenos Aires social circles, and especially in the British Hospital there, of which he was an indefatigable director. The telegram adds that his salary is to be £1,000 a year and he is under contract to remain four years in Brazil. Mr. Barrow was expected to reach Rio by the *Thames* on the 31st October.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The British gunboat «Basilisk» left Montevideo the 16th inst. for the Falkland Islands, carrying the mails.

—The German steam frigate «Nixe» from Kiel on a voyage of instruction, arrived in port on the 27th ult.

—It is said that the «Apichaban» brought out from Europe with the Goulet submarine boat for the artillery for the «Almirante Tamandaré».

—It is telegraphed that the Argentine government has ordered the «de Julio» to proceed to this port, to be present at the festivities of the 13th inst.

—The passenger list of the Lampart & Holt liner *Holstein* shows that Messrs. T. W. Hoch, and H. T. Stewart from New York; Mr. W. Russell from Bahia and seven third-class passengers landed at Rio on the 15th ult.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 31st October for the Hamburg-Südamerikanische liner «Corrientes» were the following: For Rotterdam Mr. J. Zimmermann, for Bahia: Mr. Arthur Ernesto da Silva and family, Dr. C. Arago, and Rev. Manoel Alexandrino do Prado.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th ult. says that Dr. Eduardo Wilde has been nominated president of the board of health. We do not know what stand this gentleman takes in regard to quarantines, but we are inclined to believe that he will be much more liberal and just than his predecessor.

—The body of a Swedish sailor named Carl Criesen, aged 18, belonging to the British bark *Black Bay*, was found floating near the Casca da Barra on Wednesday last. Information given to the police by the captain of the vessel, Peter Smeal, pointed to foul play and suspicion was directed to another seaman of the same ship, who was ashore with Criesen on the previous Saturday. Pedro Rodrigues, the suspected sailor, is detained by the police.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* arrived in this port on Friday and the crew was at once removed to Villegaignon so that the vessel might be thoroughly disinfected. Between Bahia and this port there were, in new cases of beriberi on board. A committee under the presidency of Dr. Pereira Guimarães will endeavor to ascertain the cause of the prevalence of this disease on the *Benjamin Constant* during the recent cruise. At the same time, would it not be advisable to appoint a commission to make a broader and more thorough investigation into the causes of the disease? Almost every vessel of the Brazilian navy is afflicted with beriberi soon after a cruise begins, and there are reasons for believing that the ration has something to do with it. In the Japanese navy the disease has been successfully met by giving less rice, and alternating it with wheaten bread.

On Saturday afternoon a conference took place in the harbour master's office between the captains of the steamers «Orilana», «Ammon», and «Blendin», along with the inspector of light-houses, Mr. Slight, with the object of studying the best mode of lighting the Straits of Magellan. After the exchange of views on the subject, the points most approved were the following:—A light of the 6th order on the west side of Punta Barranca; a light of the 3rd order on Punta San Isidro; a light of the 4th order on Cape San Vicente; a light of the 4th order at Punta Arenas; a light of the 4th order on the Island Rupert; and another on Cape Tamar. —*Chilian Times*, Sept. 28.

A São Paulo exchange states that the Mala Real Portuguese company and a Spanish transatlantic company have celebrated a contract for a steamship service between Brazil, Portugal and Spain. The steamers will carry the Portuguese flag forward and the Spanish flag astern. The Brazilian ports of call will be Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio and Santos. We have inquired at the Mala Real agency here and learn that no advice has yet been received of the celebration of such a contract. The subject has been under consideration, the Spanish Transatlantic Co. proposing to run steamers to the River Plate, and possibly to the West Coast, in connection with the Portuguese service to Brazil. But nothing can be done until Cuba is evacuated and the steamers are free from government requirements.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Russian chargé, Mr. Wolf, has left for São Paulo where he expects to remain the week.

—The French minister will give a banquet to his colleagues of the diplomatic corps on the 6th inst.

—The Japanese legation and their countrymen in Brazil will celebrate their national day—the Imperial anniversary—on the 3rd inst. at Petropolis.

—The trial of Doclecion Martir and others, accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes, has been postponed to the 3rd inst.

—On the 27th inst. Rear Admiral Proença was dismissed from the office of commissary-general of the navy for publishing an article in the *Paz* censuring the government.

—Members of the Portuguese colony are presenting a subscription for the purpose of presenting a flag to the Portuguese cruiser «Alamara» which is soon to arrive in this port.

The charge of desertion has, by order of the minister of marine, been stricken from the record of the naval officers that took part in the revolution beginning on the 6th of September, 1894.

—A pick-pocket was plying his trade on Rua da Quitanda on Thursday last. He pretended to be drunk, and of course when he ruffled with any one the victim did not suspect the object. It would be well to look out for him.

—On Saturday last the prefect returned eight resolutions to the municipal council without signature, being neither sanctioned nor vetoed. The president of the council thereupon assumed the responsibility of promulgating them.

—Another prorogation of congress has been approved, and for another month. The patriotic interest of congressmen in a reduction of expenditure, is moving to an extreme. It costs nearly a thousand cents for each prorogation, but this is nothing.

—We are glad to see that Senator Pinheiro Machado has at last learned that Brazil does not require a large army. But, unfortunately, we do not hear of his doing anything to reduce the number of officers and soldiers that the six-pacers are now compelled to support.

—It is stated that a bronze Anzuoz eagle has been successfully cast at the mint which weighs over 300 kilos. It was cast from designs made by Hilario Teixeira da Silva, and was modeled by Rodrigo Teixeira. It will be placed at the entrance to the mint and will be inaugurated in the 15th inst.

—On Sunday, as has been announced, flowers were strewed on the graves of the revolutionists who lost their lives in resisting the despotic government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. There is a plan, we understand, to raise money by subscription for erecting a monument to the memory of these revolutionists and for gathering their scattered remains for interment in the cemeteries that may be selected for this purpose.

—The telegram mentioned in our last issue from Borges de Medeiros to President Prudente de Moraes led to a telegraphic correspondence between them which is the reverse of cordial. The President informed the governor that he had already taken in the matter such action as he deemed advisable and that he had no intention of permitting the army to encroach on the rights of state governments even when the latter are hostile to him. The question has excited much comment.

—On Thursday a little son of Congressman José Murinho was brutally assaulted by a policeman. When the father of the child remonstrated the policeman arrested him with his wife and child and took them all to the nearest police station. There Dr. Murinho entered a complaint against the policeman, but the commander of the station refused to take action thereon. Subsequently, however, the policeman was arrested by order of the police delegate of the respective district.

—The *Montevideo Times* made a curious mistake a few days since in noting the sudden death from heart disease of Mr. Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the *New York Times*. Our Montevideo colleague speaks of him as the New York correspondent of *The Times* (London), which recently had one correspondent killed and one wounded in the Sudan. The New York correspondent of *The Times* is Mr. George W. Smedley, for many years the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*.

—On the evening of the 26th about a week a French photographer, established in Rua Sete de Setembro, went out for a walk because of a headache. To ease the pain he occasionally stopped to inhale a little ether, which he carried with him. The sentinel at the war arsenal seeing him thus engaged, thought something wrong was on foot and at once gave the alarm. The poor man, headache and all, was at once run in at a neighboring police station where he was compelled to pass the night, being released the next day when he had a chance to explain himself.

—On Saturday last the Club Germania gave a banquet to the officers of the German naval vessels «Sophie» and «Nixe» at the saloon of the Club União Commercial. There were about 150 persons at table, in addition to which a large number of ladies were present. An enjoyable dance followed the banquet. The entertainment was organized by a commission, whose chairman was Mr. Julius Arr. Among the guests present we note the names of Count Aro Valley, the German minister, Consul Wever, the minister of foreign affairs, a representative of the minister of marine, etc.

—On Thursday Admiral Proença was dismissed from the office of commissary-general of the navy. His dismissal is attributed to an article which he published that day in the *Paz* freely criticising naval affairs. Among the subjects to which he referred in that article are the following:—the accident which occurred to the *Riachuelo* when it formed a part of a naval decision cruising under his command; the failure of the minister of marine to keep his promise to restore the writer to the command of that naval division; the neglect of the bureau of the maritime chart to make use of information imparted to it in regard to the position of the D. Pedro II rock; the defects in the recent repairs made on the *Riachuelo*; the reasons why the writer is not to be appointed minister of marine by Dr. Campos Sales; the general condition of the Brazilian navy. It is stated that the minister of marine has instructed Admiral Proença to point out the alleged defects in the repairs on the *Riachuelo*.

36 000

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